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POETRY.

THE SCATTERED HOUSEHOLD.

The family group is gathered,
And all are happy there;
The cheerful smile and glance pass round,
For life with them is fair.
A full unbroken household,
It is a pleasant sight;
The mother's smile is sweeter then—
The father's glance more bright.

There is another gathering,
But one is wanting there,
The youth who sat beside his sire
Comes not to fill his chair.
The grave yard bears another stone—
The missed sleeps beneath;
The cheerful smile doth yet pass round—
But thou art felt, O Death.

Again there is a gathering;
But where is she whose smile
Was wont to make our young hearts glad
Our father's care beguile?
In vain we list a mother's voice—
'Tis stilled in the tomb!
The happy smile is seen no more—
Where mirth was, now is gloom.

Once more there is a gathering;
Once more an empty space
Proclaims that Death has been at work,
To fill a brother's place.
His grave is in a distant Isle,
Made by a strangers hand;
Oh! hard is it to die away
From our own native land!

That group may never gather more
Around that kindred hearth!
'Tis broken up—what death has left
Are scattered o'er the earth!
And where that humble mansion stood,
There now is not a stone
To mark the spot and tell of those
Who to their graves are gone!

From the Boston Statesman.

The Democrat.

The Democrat is not only a patriot, but a philanthropist—he desires not only the glory, but the happiness of his countrymen—he wishes to see the people happy in proportion to the increase of their national wealth. He is a lover of justice. He is unwilling to assist in promoting the aggrandisement of one class of the people at the expense of another. He seeks to promote the greatest good of the greatest number, which is effected, not by sacrificing the interests of the few to that of the many, but by affording equal privileges, and opportunities to all. The democrat does not like the aristocrat, endeavor to obtain exclusive privileges for a certain class of the people,—he wishes to secure to them only their natural rights. The democrat is satisfied with justice, the aristocrat seeks monopoly. Though always contending for the interest of the mass of the people, he does not seek to obtain for them any benefits and advantages which ought not to be enjoyed by all classes—but he is always anxious to prevent any class from obtaining such a monopoly of wealth, as to enable them thereby to obtain a monopoly of privileges. He opposes the measures of the rich men's party, not with feelings of envy or with a desire to humble or to injure them, but with the design of preventing their use of wealth as an engine of political power, by which they might, after a few generations, render one class of the people completely subservient to another. He feels no wish to deprive them of the superior advantages of wealth which they have obtained by their honest industry and enterprise, and which they have a perfect, natural right to enjoy. But he opposes all their claims to superior political privileges on account of their wealth, and all those measures by which they would render money itself the only means of creating wealth, and thereby exclude the enterprising poor from the path of riches. In the opinion of the democrat the political privileges and the personal opportunities and advantages of all men, when they enter upon the busy stage of life, ought to be equal. No man ought, on account of his father's merits or his father's good fortune, to commence life with any political advantages which are not enjoyed by all. Hence the democrat is constantly arrayed in opposition to the rich man's party, in almost all their political movements. His conduct, therefore, seems invidious, to many. They cannot believe that he is actuated by honorable motives, because they do not in the majority of cases perceive the unequal tendency of those measures which they themselves recommend. Many of the laboring classes likewise are struck with the apparent invidiousness of his motives, as they are represented to them by their wealthy neighbors whose judgment they highly respect and upon whose liberality they may be partially dependent. They are induced, therefore, by their moral feelings, and their incorrect juegment, to condemn him whom they ought to approve, and to enlist with the party who are their political friends. Many of the measures of the democrat seem to the prudent portion of the community, as having too much of a radical tendency, because they take that view of his measures which has been represented to them by their rich and respectable neighbors, who are perhaps brethren with them in the church, and, to all appearance, attached to their personal interest. Many of the people are thus induced to oppose the democrat and his party, from their bigoted attachment to certain customs, laws and institutions, which they fear it is his design to overthrow; and they would rather risk the loss of their liberties and natural rights by enlisting with their aristocracy (which is always the *conservative party*) than to encourage innovation by enlisting with the democracy. Yet the democrat has no design of remodeling the institutions of his country any farther than the preservation of justice requires. But his opposition to the encroachments of the priesthood is represented as irreligious—his opposition to the monopolizing spirit of the capitalists, is stigmatised as agrarianism, and a variety of such reproachful epithets are cast upon him by these very individuals for whom the people are accustomed to entertain the highest respect, those who are in high standing on account of their wealth and piety.

The Aristocrat.

The Aristocrat is called a more *respectable* man than his fellow citizen the democrat, though the latter is more generous and more reckless of self. The former is generally more esteemed, because he is more wealthy. He employs a great many hands—is liberal in his payments, (for we are describing one of the fairest specimens) and is truly a personal friend of the poor men in his vicinity. Yet nevertheless he is not their political friend. He delights to see his workmen, his man-servants and his maid-servants, his ox and his ass in good condition, enjoying all the physical comforts of life. He is not a miser—he is always ready to subscribe largely to any purpose which will supply the needy wants of the poor man. But still he is not the political friend of the latter. Though he is willing and desirous that the poor man should partake of his bounty, he is unwilling that he should posses the same political privileges which he himself enjoys. He is not a haughty man. He is polite and affable with the laboring men and the merchants, and seems to meet them very nearly as equals, yet he is not their political friend. He is opposed to all those measures of government which would place the poor man on a political level with the rich. He would delight in seeing the people divided into ranks, and in seeing the poor placed under the blessed patronage of the wealthy, who might protect them and support them as their humble dependants. He does not consider perhaps, that the majority of men are neither generous nor just, and that to leave the poor to the care of the rich, would be no less than making them slaves. He does not, however express such aristocratical opinions in public.—He would not wish to injure his own popularity by such remarks, or to wound the feelings of his neighbors, whom, notwithstanding his political sentiments, he really very highly esteems; for he is the political, not the social aristocrat whom we are discribing. His fellow citizens of the laboring class entertain the highest respect for him, knowing him to be a man of intelligence & worth; and since he is their personal friend they cannot understand how he can be their political enemy or rival. Is he a hypocrite? By no means. He consideres himself as much the pontical, as the personal friend of the poor man. He firmly believes it to be an act of friendship to place the rich men over the poor as their political guardians. He has no idea of doing them any wrong. Many of the prudent and reverential portion of the community are induced to join his party on account of their respect for the man. They cannot believe that their respectable neighbor—the pious christian—the upright citizen—the honest man, (epithets which he really deserves) would support any measure which is unjust and unequal in its influence upon the people. Hence when they incline to his party, they imagine themselves actuated by a feeling of honor and justice; and when they incline to the party of the democrat, they are apt to feel as if they were encouraging radicalism, and were actuated by selfish motives. The aristocrat endeavors to inspire the people with a great respect for the opinions of those who are wiser than themselves, and would discourage in them all feelings of self-reliance. It is the feeling of non-resistance, passive obedience, distrust of one's own judgment, and reverence for the opinions of the ruling authorities which support all aristocratical governments.—Hence the aristocrat always recommends those cowardly and servile principles of the human breast as virtues, and condemns the noble spirit of democracy, which is the genius of liberty, as the turbulent spirit of anarchy and licentiousness.

The speech of Mr. Clay at the Lexington dinner, gives a new aspect to the Presidential campaign. The great orator of the West, refuses to become a partizan of any candidate now before the people for the Presidency.—Neither Mr. Webster nor Judge White is to receive his support for the Presidency, but he reserves himself for a future state of things, at which he darkly hints and for an ultimate position, as the great central point around which the heterogeneous opposition, (black, white and [illegible]) may rally. He says:

Humble, and without influence as my name is, I do not choose to allow it to be applied to unauthorized purposes. I hope this is the last and only occasion in which it will be necessary for me publicly to say any thing respecting the contest. Whilst I entertain decided preferences, I do not intend to make myself a partisan of any candidate. This resolution is due to my friends, to the relations in which I have stood to them, and to my own character.—Leaving the people free to make their own unbiassed choice, I shall, as one of them, at the proper time, exercise my right of suffrage in such manner, as, under all circumstances, shall appear to me best calculated to secure the honor, the interests, and the liberties of my country."

Simultaneously with this public annunciation of Mr. Clay, of his determination to stand uncommitted for the present, we have the following comments of the Baltimore Chronicle, to which the National Intelligencer has given its assent. We will remark in addition, that the Intelligencer, in its late numbers, under the head of the 'Prospect before us,' intimated that the final abandonment of the present Whig Candidates, and the concentration of the entire party, upon one, might be ultimately adopted.

"The object in view being the defeat of the candidate nominated by the Baltimore Convention, the question, how this object is to be accomplished, demands mature consideration.—If Messrs. White and Webster both continue to be candidates, the election will have to be made by the House of Representatives—a result to be avoided if possible. It is evident that the strength of the whole opposition, if united upon one candidate would ensure his success—but here we are met with the objection, that the north will not support Judge White, nor the south Mr. Webster. If the interests of the country are dependent upon the issue of this contest, should such a sectional spirit exist?—We think not. We have no obstinate attachments to *men*; and therefore, although we prefer Mr. Webster, would support Judge White with pleasure, if the defeat of Mr. Van Buren could be thereby effected. If the opposition of the north and of the south would indulge a like spirit of compromise, no difficulty need arise.—We look forward to the ensuing session of Congress to have all difference reconciled, if practicable—for which purpose, it is possible that the pretentions of both Judge White and Mr. Webster may be waived in favor of a third candidate.

"Our greatest solicitude is to defeat the election of Mr. Van Buren—convinced that his success would prove "a curse to the country." Whether this be accomplished by running Mr. Webster or Judge White, or any other person, is a matter, in our opinion, of minor consideration."

Speculation.—As an illustration of the progress of the fever of speculation among professional men, as well as others,—a physician, the other day, when asked by his patient how she should take his pills, replied, *one forth down and the remainder in one, two and three years,*

Bangor Cour.

Dr. Bird is now preparing for the press, a new novel under the name of "The Hawks of Hawk Hollow." It will embrace a domestic story interwoven with the adventures of a wild band of refugees during the Revolutionary war, who had infested the banks of the Delaware near the "Water Gap," where that river has made a most romantic passage through the Blue Mountains.

The impudence of some villains is astonishing; we have heard of a stratagem to which an intemperate, vile and unprincipled fellow once had recourse to get over a toll bridge. It was Sabbath, and he had on his black suit, just returning from a tavern, where he had been carousing with others as worthless as himself.—He had spent the last cent, and what should he do to get over the toll bridge? He jumped in his chaise, put on a long face, and drove up about dark to the toll house. The toll gatherer did not know him, and came out extending his hand for his toll. "What?" said the fellow, in a low and solemn tone—"*do you take toll of ordained ministers?* The man, appeared sorry that he should have interrupted one of cloth made way at once and let him pass. The rogue thus escaped clear by asking a question, which amounted to a positive lie.

Muggy Weather.

'What a *muggy* day this is, aint it, you—good morning and a glass of bitters to you, deacon,' said Dick Tidd to deacon Todd, one hot sultry dog-day morning.

'Very *muggy* indeed! s'pose you may make a *pint* of takin so'thing sich horrid mornings.'

'Why, deacon! if it were one of those days we had last winter—so tarnal cold that it froze while it thawed, I'd take a mug o' so'thing strong—but guess I'll make a couple of glasses of wine do.'

'No! Dick, go home and work and let your wine go.'

'Oh, carry the wine home, you mean, deacon! Well, aint the old 'rithmetic wrong, deacon? And all that.'

'It says it takes *three scruples to make a dram*—now! deacon! I never scruple at all—you know, about a dram.'

'Pooh! sharp this morning, Mr. Tidd! You say you're going to drink two glasses of wine—pray what's the difference of dinking two glasses of wine and one of brandy—answer me that, Dick!'

The deacon thought he had cornered the fellow.

'Why, deacon, the difference between drinking two glasses of wine and one glass of brandy is to my thinking, the same that there is between half killing two men, and entirely killing one.'

The deacon took off his hat, scratched his head with eyes bent on the ground. He was evidently non-plussed for an answer—or could not understand the comparison.

'Aint sewed up, are you deacon?'

'They say you are a *hard* drinker, Dick!—but on my word you drink *easier* than any man I ever knew. All weather's *muggy* weather with you!'

The deacon spake truth. Dick Tidd died some time ago, of a disease brought on by intoxication. So eager was he to get liquor that he has often had recourse to stratagems to obtain it. Being poor he could not buy it, and he was ashamed to beg it. He once went into a tavern, and stepping to the counter, asked the landlord if he would let him have a little brandy to wash one of his eyes with, complaining that it was sore and weak. It was handed to him as requested. The landlord watched him. Dick Tidd held the cup not far from his mouth, with his left hand. He then rubbed the thumb of his left hand upon his eye, making motions towards the cup as though he was taking brandy therefrom and conveying it to his eye. This was not the case. While the thumb of his right hand was applied to his eye, the little finger of the same hand was dipped into the cup and thrust into his mouth. A person looking at him would suppose, perhaps, that he was washing his eye, but he was drawing the brandy from the cup at each motion of the hand, and putting it into his mouth. This he did till all was gone. To what stratagems will not intemperance resort! Dick Tidd was very careful on this occasion, that there should not be a "slipp between the cup and the lip." As the deacon would say, there are but too many people in the world who in rain or shine, warm or cold, never know any other than *muggy* weather.—N. H. Eagle.

From the Boston Perl.

Partiality of Fortune.

Mr Mentor led me through the city in order to see the different classes of society at their ordinary occupations. We first entered the shop of a blacksmith. The sinewy arm of the workman, his muscular neck, and broad shoulders seemed in consonance with his profession.—'You are well suited with your business, sir, I should judge.' 'Not I,' replied he; 'it is a business which wears the life out of a man.—I would be any thing but a blacksmith, if I had my life to live over again.' 'That man's destiny is hard,' said I to my Mentor, as we left the shop. 'It is unfortunate that he was doomed to a profession which of all others he dislikes.' My Mentor answered not, but led me immediately into the shantee of a shoemaker. He was a small man, just large enough to draw the thread and hammer leather, and by the samples of his work which I saw, I had no doubt that he was a skillful artisan. 'You, at least,' said I, 'are well calculated for the profession you have chosen?' 'Chosen!' grumbled he, 'I was apprenticed to this business before I was old enough to know what it was. I would sooner be a dog than a shoemaker. If I were not too old, I would learn another trade, even now!' 'Unfortunate man! cried I, 'how cruel has Fate apportioned his distiny.' My Mentor then led me to a printing office. 'Fine business!' said I to a compositor—'always under cover—shaded from the sun in summer, and protected from the cold in the winter.' 'Fine, indeed!' cried he: 'I would rather be a tin-pedlar than a printer. It burts the eyes—it is too confining. I wish I had learned any other trade in the world!' We next stepped into a dry goods store. 'Yours is an easy, and I should judge very agreeable employment,' said I to the youth behind the counter. 'Oh no!' said he, rubbing his eyes and yawning. 'It is so dull and tiresome. I intend going off to sea soon. I want an opportunity to stir my limbs.'

In the evening I went to a party. I saw a blooming lass, whose smiles were courted by all, and who seemed perfectly happy. 'You, at least,' said I, 'have nothing to complain of. Your days and evenings are nothing but one round of pleasnre and divertisement. You have no cares, no anxities. You are satisfied with your condition, without doubt?' 'Not I!' cried she, 'I am only waiting for a good offer, when I shall get married as soon as possible!'

Extract from Rev. Orville Dewey's Sermons.

"I have seen one die; she was beautiful; and beautiful were the ministers of life that were given her to fulfill. Angelic lovliness enrobed her; and a grace as if it were caught from heaven, breathed in every tone, hallowed every action,—invested, as a halo her whole charm and a vision of gladness, to all around her; but she died! Friendship and love, and parential fondness, and infant weakness, stretched out their hands to save her; but they could not save her, and she died! What! did all that lovliness die? Is there no land of the blessing and lovely ones, for such to live in? Forbid it reason, religion!—bereaved affection and undying love! forbid the thought!—It cannot be that such die, in God's counsel who live, even in frail human memory, forever!

"I have seen one die—in the maturity of every power, in the earthly perfection of every faculty; when many temptations had been overcome, and many hard lessons been learned; when many experiments had made virtue easy, and had given a facility to action, and a success to endeavor; when wisdom had been learnt from many mistakes, and a skill had been laboriously acquired in the use of many powers; and the being I looked upon had just compassed that most useful, most practical of all knowledge, how to live, and to act well and wisely; yet I have seen such an one die!—Was all this treasure gained, only to be lost?—Were all these faculties trained, only to be thrown into utter disuse? Was this instrument—the intelligent soul the noblest in the universe—was it so laboriously fashioned and by the most varied and expensive apparatus, that, on the very momet of being finished, it should be cast away forever? No, the dead, as we call them, do not so die. They carry our thoughts to another and nobler existence. They teach us, and especially by all the strange and seemingly untoward circumstances of their departure from this life, that they, and we, shall live forever."

Hammering Stone. A physician of this city has invented a machine, recently patented, for hammering and facing granite, or any other kind of building stone. The mechanic who constructed a model for the patent office, at Washington, informs us that he considers it in the light of a happy discovery as faced stone may shortly be afforded as cheap as brick. A number of Hammers, weighing not far from twelve pounds each, are set in motion either by steam or water power and move with such rapidity that the fragments fly like dust it a windy day. All the hammers move diagonally across the stone, in two directions, thereby completely levelling and smoothing it by simply passing the block onward under them and back again.—One of these machines, on a large scale, is being erected at South Boston. Should it answer the expectation of the inventor, the old fashioned method of hammering stone will be wholly neglected as one machine will accomplish as much in a day as twenty or thirty men.

(Scientific Tracts.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Never deceive your scholars nor suffer them to practice deception.

Never promise what you do not intend strictly and literally to perform.

Never threaten what you do not mean or what it would be improper to execute.

Never tell your scholars you will cut off their ears, or do any thing else you do not intend to do.

Never shut up a child in a dark closet or say any thing that will make them afraid of darkness.

Never allude to mysterious evils, or threaten punishments from causes that children cannot comprehend.

Never speak to them about the *Old Man*, or the *Old Woman*, or the *Old Harry*.

A parent may leave a patrimony to his son but how soon it may be mortgaged! He may leave him money, but how soon it may be squandered! When he leaves him a sound constitution, and an unblemished reputation, a good education, and an inward abhorance of vice in any shape or form, these cannot be wrested from him, and are better than thousands of gold and silver.

Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no clime destroy—no enemy alienate—no dispotism enslave. At home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace—in society an ornament.

It shortens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once, grace and government to genius. Without it what is man? A slave! a reasoning savage! vascillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions participated with brutes.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 8, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

For Governor.

Robert P. Dunlap.

FOR SENATORS.

Oxford.

ISAAC STRICKLAND, of Livermore.
JONATHAN SWIFT. of Norway.

Cumberland.

JOSIAH PIERCE,
TOBIAS PURINGTON,
ELIAB LATHAM,
NATHANIEL G. JEWETT.

York.

ALEXANDER McINTIRE,
NATHANIEL CLARK,
FREDERIC GREENE,

Kennebec.

ALFRED PIERCE,
ANDREWS MASTERS.

Lincoln.

JOHN M. FRYE,
JOSIAH MERROW,
JOSEPH WEEKS,
JOHN SPEAR.

Penobscot.

IRA FISH.
JOSEPH KELSEY.

Waldo.

JOSEPH MILLER,
JOSIAH STAPLES.

Hancock Western Senatorial Distaict.

AMOS ALLEN.

For County Treasurer.

ALANSON MELLEN.

Next Monday is the day of the annual elections in this State. Are our friends awake to the importance of that event? Or are they sleeping upon their posts in the hope that all will be well without their exertions? Is not a victory worth preserving, which it has cost us so much to obtain? Be not deceived or lulled into inactivity by the apparent apathy of our opponents. They will neglect no means or opportunity of strengthening their faction, or sowing divisions among us. Our majority in this State is not so large or decisive as to justify us in being negligent or slothful. It is the solemn and imperative duty of every man to attend and vote at the polls. If he is a friend to the present administration, let him manifest his confidence in the public servants, who have deserved well at his hands, and his determination to support those principles and measures, under the influance of which, we are now with the blessing of Heaven enjoying unexampled prosperity. Let the memory of past dangers and struggles excite us to vigilance and to action. A little negligence on our part, together with the usual activity of our opponents, may jeopardise the cause of democracy in this State for years. We have much to do, & this is no time to put off our armor & indulge in idleness. For one day let us each and all postpone our private affairs to the service of the public and to the exercise of the highest privilege of freemen. We are unworthy of the liberty we enjoy if we neglect the means that are placed in our hands for perpetuating it. Let us not be deceived by the apparent calmness of our opponents. If we imitate the indifference they pretend, we shall when it is too late lament the consequence of our errors, and suffer the penalty of our neglect. Let us shew to the rest of the States that there is no doubt of the sentiments of Maine—that she is true to democracy and may be relied upon in any emergency.

Mr. Severance appears to be much elated with his recent nomination to the office of Senator. Before that, he told his readers that, with union and exertion the whigs might perhaps prevail next year. Now he tells them that King can be elected, "if his friends will make a *decent* effort to support him." This is placing the question on a contingency that is not likely soon to happen. What effect the whigs might have in their electioneering if they were to confine themselves within the rules of decency, can of course be only matter for conjecture.—This is like the consolation they have been in the habit of bestowing upon for their numerous defeats, telling them that they should have prevailed if they had got a good many more votes and their opponents had not got so many.

The federalists say that the democratic party in this State support their candidates without any enthusiasm, as a matter of calculation.' If this were even so, with what sort of grace could the reproach come from those who have taken for their candidate an apostate Jacksonman, who if possessing any fixed political principles, cannot unite with the federalists in their views and measures. He has either been playing the hypocrite during his past life, or he is doing it now, and in either case he cannot have much hold upon the affections of honest men. But the truth is, and it is in vain to attempt to disguise it, the nomination of Gen. King is far from giving satisfaction to the federal party, and the disgust with which some of them received it is creditable to their honesty and consistency. It would serve no good purpose to their party for them to come out against it openly, or to attempt to set it aside at this late hour, but they will not support it. Some who disapprove of it will still vote for him because he is nominated, but there are many, unless we are greatly deceived, who will silently neglect it.

The past week has been highly favorable, for securing the early harvest and for ripening the corn. The desponding spirits of our farmers have been much enlivened, by this warm and pleasant weather and the prospect of a tolerably good crop. Some fields of wheat in this vicinity have been destroyed by the weevils, but we do not learn that the destruction has been extensive Corn is not yet safe from the frost but a short space of favorable weather will place it out of danger.

Western Elections. The federal papers claim great victories in the west as is their usual practice on the eve of our annual election in this State. A few more such victories, however, will not leave them a name in the whole of the mighty west. In some of the States they claim a victory because a majority of the representatives chosen are, as they say, anti-Van Buren, without informing their readers that this majority has been greatly increased by the late elections. It is not to be expected that they will inform their readers of the true state of the case until after the elections here, and perhaps they may have grace enough to be ashamed to do it then. They claimed a victory in North Carolina last year, and a decided majority in the State Legislature, yet that Legislature chose a democratic Senator to the Senate of the U. S. In truth so far as we can judge from the returns, there has been a large democratic gain in the western elections.

We request our friends in all the towns in this County to transmit to us early and correct accounts of the votes thrown, for the respective candidates.

ELECTIONS.

Arkansas.—Ambrose H. Sevier, is reelected Delegate to Congress without opposition.

North Carolina.—We have returns from twelve districts, either complete, or sufficient to determine the results. The following gentlemen are elected to Congress:—1st district, Wm. B. Shepherd; 2d, Jesse A. Bynum; 3d Ebenezer Pettigrew; 4th, Jesse Speight; 5th, Jas. M'Kay; 6th, Micajah T. Hawkins; 7th, Edmund Deberry; 8th, W. Shepherd; 10th, Abraham Rencher; 11th, Henry W. Connor; 13th, Lewis Williams. The only remaining district is the 12th

Tennessee.—In 29 counties Cannon, for Governor, has 25, 826—Carrol 19 332—Humphreys 4,057.

Alabama.—In the 1st district Mr. Chapman is elected to Congress; 2d, J. L. Martin; 4th, Dixon H. Lewis; 5th, (probably) F. S. Lyon.

Missouri.—As far as the returns have been received, Gen. Ashley, (W.) has 10,834 votes for Congress; Strother (V. B.) 7915; Harrison (V.B.) 7859; Biren (W.) 7568. Gen. Ashley is reelected. There is a large majority *against* the proposed Convention for a revision of the Constitution.

Tennessee.—As far as heard from, Cannon, (W.) for Governor, has 32, 196 votes; Carroll (Adm.) 23,1c4; Humphreys (W.) 6296. Huntsman is elected to Congress over David Crockett, and Dunlap over Williams. The entire Delegation is therefore heard from, and stands as follows:——1st District,——Carter—2d, Samuel Bunch—3d, Luke Lea—4th, James Standifer—5th, John B. Forrester—6th, Bailie Peyton—7th, John Bell—8th Abram P. Maury—9th, James K. Polk—10th,——Shields—11th, Cave Johnson—12th,——Huntsman—13th,—— Dunlap.—*Jour, Com.*

Davy Crockett was'nt *afeard* of his opponents, *Huntsman*—but the latter has *hunted* the Whig buffoon out of Congress, by a majority of 207 votes.

Indiana Election.—The following Gentlemen were elected on the 1st instant, in the seven Congressional districts of Indiana—ALL friendly to the present administration.

1st	district,	Ratcliff Boone,
2d	do	John W. Davis,
3d	do	John Carr,
4th	do	Amos Lane,
5th	do	Jonathan M. Carty,
6th	do	G. L. Kinnard,
7th	do	Edward A. Hannegan.

Our readers will perceive that Indiana has done her duty in the late struggle, and so completely disenthrall herself, that *not a single opposition member of Congress has been elected!* Mr. Ewing, who was the late opposition member, who was elected by a majority of only ONE vote, has been defeated; and Mr. Davis his competitor, a Van Buren man, has been elected by a majority of six or eight hundred votes!—It will be seen by the state of things, that the Hero of two Wars has no chance in Indiana.—Gen. Harrison thought himself so strong, that he could carry the State "en masse"—but he will now see he cannot succeed against Van Buren. We rejoice in this result, as being highly honorable to Indiana, and exceptable to the people.—[Cincinnati Republican.

Glorious News.—The Globe of Saturday contains the following synopsis of the result of the recent elections, as far as received, which shows that the Democratic party is "onward;"

Elections.—Full returns have not been received from the late elections in Alabama, North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, and Tennessee; but enough is known to enable us to assure our readers that there has been a general gain to the administration. In Kentucky there is a gain of an additional democratic member in Congress, and forty members to the State Legislature. In Indianna, the whole delegation in Congress are now for the first time the avowed friends of the Administration. In Alabama, the honorable C. C. Clay, a most decided friend of the Administration in the last Congress, and a supporter of the Baltimore nominations, is elected Governor; and, as far as we have heard, a majority of the same opinions of the Governor were returned to Congress and the General Assembly.

In Missouri, an increased majority of Republicans are returned to the Legislature, and there will be a gain of one, if not two Democratic members of Congress. In North Carolina, there is a probability that the strength of the Administration will be increased by an additional member in the House—it is certain that it will not be reduced. And we believe that the Republican majority in the next Legislature will be greater than the last. In Tenessee, it is extremely doubtful whether Carrol, who avowed himself in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency or Cannon, who avowed himself for Judge White, is elected Governor.—The members of Congress who refused to go into the White Caucus, and avowed themselves in favor of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency are re-elected, and it is probable that some others favorable to the nomination may also be returned. They all declare themselves Jackson men except Crockett—but Mr. Bell and his allies, we fancy, are not very sincere.

Upon the whole, it is now ascertained that the Administration majority in the next House of Representatives, (surrendering Mr. Bell and his little squad to the opposition,) will be greater than it has ever been. It will be at least Forty.—[Globe.

☞DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT IN RHODE ISLAND.

The "Bald Eagle' *caged!* The Congressional canvass in Rhode Island has terminated in the election of the Democratic ticket, *Dutee J. Pearce and William Sprague*, and by a return of a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives.

The result is thus announced in an Extra from the office of the Providence Herald.

Glorious Victory! Democracy Triumphatives to Congress, took place in this State.—The battle-ground was disputed inch by inch and with unusual spirit on both sides.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we are enabled to announce to our anxious friends at home and abroad in the Union, the *GLORIOUS RESULT! THE DEMOCRACY OF RHODE ISLAND IS TRIUMPHANT! PEARCE AND SPRAGUE* are elected by nearly 200 majority over *Burges & Cranston.* Never were greater or more desperate exertions made by our opponents.—They struggle as with their dying gasp, to hold on to the power they had so surreptiously obtained. Inspirited on by the pride of Aristocracy, and by their partial success in the last Spring election; the combined forces of *Federalism, Bankism* and *Nullification*, entered the field with confident hopes of victory. In every form and shape they appealed to the passions and prejudices of the people. They entreated, threatened, and persuaded; where argument and reason failed them. The once popular BURGES—his exploded eloquence and extolled usefulness, were retreated and eulogized in the most sickening strain of fulsome & disgusting panegyric.

The daring and insulting interference of that *Bank bribed* profligate, *NOAH*, enjoining upon the rich and influential men of other States, to come here, and by their "*PURSES*," bribe and seduce the Freemen from their principles, was literally adopted and practised upon to a degree never witnessed in any former election.

The Presidential question was made a rallying point in the contest, by the Whigs—*Northern Federalism* and *Southern Nullification* were invoked—to defeat an election of President by the PEOPLE, and develope it upon the House of Representatives. The People were supplicated to elect Burges and Cranston, that they might carry out this *odious* and *Aristocratic* doctrine, and enable them to barter away the rights and privileges of the State, in the corruptions and intrigues of such an Election. But, in vain. Nobly has the Democracy sustained itself. The undaunted yeomanry and independent Freemen met the Enemy with unbroken front, and valiantly triumphed. The friends of the Union will rejoice, in common with us, and hail this result as another evidence, that the *DEMOCRACY* of the country must and will prevail.

N. B.—A Democratic Majority in the House of Representatives, by actual returns.

One of the tricks of the federal press is, to impute to individual democrats or democratic news papers, declarations which they never uttered, and opinions which they never expressed. For instance, we noticed the other day in a federal paper (the Portland Gazette, we believe,) a statement to the effect that the Globe, after raising a faint shout over the success of Mr. Montgomery in N. C. had maintained a dogged silence in relation to the result of the late elections. The purpose of the fabrication cannot be mistaken. It was, by pretending that the Globe was on their side, to give a credit to their declarations which an observation of their customary falseness would not justify. That it was a fabrication will appear from the following published as a leading editorial article in the Globe more than ten days ago.

ELECTIONS.

Full returns have not been received from the late elections in Alabama, North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri and Tennessee; but enough is known to enable us to assure our readers that there has been a gain to the Administration. In Kentucky there is a gain of an additional democratic member in Congress, and forty members to the State Legislature. In Indiana, the whole delegation in Congress are now for the first time the avowed friends of the Administration. In Alabama, the honorable C. C. Clay, a most decided friend of the Administrat'on in the last Congress, and a supporter of the Baltimore nominations, is elected Governor; and, as far as we have heard, a majority of the same opinions of the Governor were returned to Congress and the General Assembly. In Missouri, an increased majority of Republicans are returned to the Legislature, and there will be a gain of one, if not two, Democratic members to Congress.—In north Carolina, there is a probability that the strength of the Administration will be increased by an additional member in the House—it is certain that it will not be reduced. And we believe that the Republican majority in the next Legislature will be greater than the last. In Tennessee it is extremely doubtful whether Carroll, who avowed himself in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, or Cannon, who avowed himself for Judge White, is elected Governor. The members in Congress, who refused to go into the White Caucus, and avowed themselves in favor of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, are re-elected, and it is probable that some others favorable to that nomination may also be returned, They all declare themselves Jacksonmen except Crockett—but Mr. Bell and his allies, we fancy, are not very sincere.

Upon the whole, it is now ascertained that the Administration majority in the next House of Representatives, (surrendering Mr. Bell and his little squad to the opposition,) will be greater than it has ever been. It will be at least FORTY.

"WHIG" vs. WHIG." The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has the following in relation to the falsehoods retailed by the editor of the N. York Star, a brother "Whig." They can fight their own battles. It is but justice, however, to say that the Journal of Commerce tells more truth and less falsehood than the generality of opposition papers. But why did it set down Cave Johnson as anti-Van Buren, and why does it style *C. C. Clay* "noncommittal," and suppress the democratic gain in the Kentucky Legislature?—Age.

The Star is quite too mighty for us. In that paper of Saturday we were boastingly asked, "why not copy the latest returns (of the Southern and Western elections) from the Star?" We answered, because they were, as usual erroneous: in illustration of which, we showed that the single State of Kentucky it had put down two Whigs as elected to Congress who were not elected, and left out two other members who were elected, one of them an acknowledged Van Buren man, and the other claimed by both parties.

In yesterday's Star, with as honest a phiz as if he had made no blunder, the Governor and Judge of Israel asks, "Why do you not refer to our full returns on Saturday—why go back to an old date when they were necessarily incomplete?" In other words, why in your paper of Saturday morning did you not copy from mine of Saturday *evening!!*

Waiving this, however, we have had the curiosity to refer to the Star of Saturday, and find, as we expected, not a word about the Kentucky election. There is Tennessee, and Alabama, and Missouri, and North Carolina, but not a word about Kentucky. If the errors were unintentional why not correct them? Another illustration of the Star's motto, that "a lie well stuck to, is as good as the truth."

P. S. The Kennebec Journal copies from the *Star.*—

Seba Smith, of the Portland Courier, is the only member of the Whig corps who supports the nomination of General King with aught of good will. Seba is made wonderous kind by a sort of fellow feeling for the *patriotic* and *disinterested* General—both being deserters from the Democratic Party. Seba rode the fence till he almost became a fixture, but was shaken by the panic on to the Whig side, and the General after failing in being re-appointed Collector, joined the same party in hopes of being the panic candidate for Congress from Lincoln—which he failed of obtaining. Seba can, and does, give his panic brother a hearty though useless support.—Saco Dem.

GOOD OMEN.

The Whigs of Hancock and Washington—judging from the published proceedings of their Convention—retain no little portion of the bullying, blustering spirit which animated the party in the whole State last year. We are glad to see this evidence of life among the Whigs of the far East. It makes up in some degree for the assumed want of interest and the hypocritical indifference which appears to rule them in our section. We suspect the Whigs of the East are behind the spirit of the age—singing to the worn out and discarded tune of corruption—Post Office defalcation, bankrupt Treasury, and ruined currency. The whigs in this section have long since abandoned their false and foolish pretences—not through shame, for nothing is too base and vile which will subserve their corrupt purposes—but for want of success.—We observe that the eastern Whigs have not *resolved* in favor of Daniel Webster—and the determination to avoid that stumbling block and rock of offence, aid materially in keeping them politically alive in the midst of defeat. The nomination of Mr. Webster has indeed proved a wet blanket to the Whigs zeal out of Massachusetts. The resolves in his favor by County Conventions in this State show how unwilling the opposition are to trust even their weak expectations to the keeping and magic of his odious federal principles. The resolves of these Eastern Whig conclaves are full of fire and zeal while confined to indiscriminate railing against the President and the measures of his administration—and their federal spleen and malice is poured out plentifully upon Mr. Van Buren. All this is in perfect keeping with the whole history of the party. Federal abuse, instead of injuring, serves to increase the esteem of the people for those who have been found true to sound Democratic principles. But the resolve in favor of Gen. King is tame and insipid to a fault. The General will little relish this faint praise extorted by dire necessity, and resulting from no confidence in his merits or political principles. We are glad to see that this Convention have resolved that they "are Whigs." The Federal party have made this once popular cognomen a bye word and reproach, and were about casting it off as worthless, as they do their new allies whom they succeed in frightening or bribing into their ranks. Let the Whigs in this quarter imbibe a little of the spirit exhibited in the slanderous and abusive resolves of this Eastern Convention, and no longer disgust the well meaning and honest of their own party by their sly and hypocritical proceedings. Let them openly avow the deadly hostility they secretly cherish against the Democratic party of the State and Union.

Saco Dem.

A Harmless Candidate.—We preceive by some of the New Orleans papers that Mr. Alexander *Mouton* is spoken of as a probable candidate for governor.—We should think the Louisianians would feel rather *sheepish* to have Mr. Mouton, in English *Mutton*, to rule over them as *bell weather* of the popular *flock*, and opine that they will have to go *a wool* gathering after another candidate, unless they wish to be defeaned by the continued *bleating* of Governor *Mutton*, and the *lambs* of his official *fold*. It would be rather a dangerous interview if Governor *Wolf* of Pennsylvania, and would-be Governor *Mutton* were to meet, unless the mouth of the former were muzzled.

WAR.—What a picture of horror does the following paragraph present! What blood spilt, what money expended to enable man to butcher his fellow man!—Surely any price but liberty and honor, should be paid by nations for peace.

Since the year 1,000 there have been 24 different wars between England and France, 12 between England and Scotland, 8 between England and Spain, and 7 with other countries—in all 51 wars! There have been six wars within 100 years, viz:

1st war, ending 1697, cost £21,1000,000, 100,000 slain, 80,000 died of famine.

2d war began 1702, cost £43,000,000.—Slain not ascertained.

3d war began 1739, cost £48,000,000.—Slain not ascertained.

4th war, began 1756, cost 111,000,000*l.*—Slain 250,000.

5th, American war, began 1775, cost 139,-000,000*l.* Slain 200,000.

9th, Last war, began 1793, cost £750,000,-000. Slain 2,000,000 amongst all the belligerents.

At the conclusion of the war which ended in 1697, the national debt was £21,500,00.—At the conclusion of the last war, in 1815, the national debt amounted to no less than £1,-050,000,000. [London Times.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHARLESTOWN.

At about six o'clock yesterday afternoon, a desolating fire broke out in Charlestown. It commenced in a wooden building, tenanted by an Irish family, on Maine street; near the old bridge, and was soon communicated to the surrounding buildings, nearly all of which were of wood. The ravages of the flames were rapid and tremendous, and as the night came on, and the glare of the conflagration upon the surrounding steeples, and across the river upon the high roofs and cupolas of Boston, the effect was sublime. Owing to the deficiency of water, the fire could not be checked in its outset; and before two hours had elapsed since its commencement, half of Charlestown seemed to be in flames. The spacious square in front of the Market House was filled with the furniture and goods of those houses which were threatened or attacked by the flames. Distracted women and children, looking back upon the ruins of their homes, might be seen hastening in all directions. All the buildings on Maine street as far as the Salem Turnpike, including the Middlesex Hotel, Walker's Hotel, several stores, the Bunker Hill Bank, Rice's jewelry store,—all the wooden buildings in the street leading to the Navy Yard, as far as the Creek, were destroyed. The number of buildings consumed cannot be less than sixty or seventy, including a large Distillery on Gray's wharf, the yard attached to which contained a large quantity of wood and lumber, all of which was lost. Many families have been rendered houseless by this sudden calamity. The scene was in the highest degree appalling, and immense crowds of persons from the neighboring towns assembled to witness it. We must defer further particulars of the fire.

When we left the scene of the conflagration, at 10 o'clock, it was so far subdued that there seemed no danger of its extending, if moderate precaution were exercised.—[Boston Atlas.

Liability of Postmasters.—The proprietor of the Philadelphia Times, lately recovered judgment against a Postmaster, for a paper not taken from his office—of which he neglected to inform the proprietor. All postmasters who do so, render themselves legally liable, and ought to be held accountable. When a paper is sent to a post office, and the person to whom it is directed, refuses to receive it, the Postmaster should return the paper with the cause of refusal endorsed thereon, and not retain the papers, week after week, without giving notice to the proprietor, and then either giving them away to *newspaper beggars*, or selling them for wrapping paper. Such conduct in postmasters is highly censurable, and injurious to newspaper proprietors—and to which they ought not to submit.

Roanoke Wit.—Randolph speaking of Henry Clay, once said: 'He is highly talented and utterly corrupt, and stinks and shines like rotten mackerel by moon-light.'

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ships Westminster and George Washington, English papers to July 24th have been received at New York.

The roof of a tunnel dug near Waterford for the London and Birmingham Railway, fell in on the 16th July, and buried 10 men beneath, all of whom are supposed to have been killed instantly.

A Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald says,. "I have learned on what I deemed excellent authority, that the plot to assassinate the King originated with the Police."

Postscript of a Paris letter of the 18*th.*—I have had a letter from Rome of the 4th inst. which states that Don Miguel was still there, affecting retirement and seeing no visiters. A Portuguese ship of war was still cruising off Civita Vecchia.

There is no domestic news. We are preparing for the fetes of July on a truly grand scale.

Paris, July 15.—A political discussion took place here at about two o'clock this day, between the National-blews, and the matter became so serious that a detachment of the line (6th Reg't) was sent for in all haste, to the Rue Notre Dames des Victories, close by. Sixty men arrived & superseded the National Guards, and now occupy all the posts.

A letter from Smyrna, dated June 1, mentions that a conspiracy against the life of the young King of Greece, had been discovered.

A division of the French army at Algiers had been defeated near Mecta, on the 27th of June, by the Arab Chief, Abdel Cuber with a loss, as the French papers acknowledge, 600 men.

A battle was fought between the contending forces in Spain on the 16th of July, in which Don Carlos was driven back to Estella.

Sir Robert Peel made a speech of great efforts in the British Parliament on the 2d July, against the reforms proposed in the Irish Church Establishment.

The London money market was quiet.—Cotton remained quiet.

SPAIN.

London, July 20.—We have Paris dates to the evening of the 18th by express.

The papers before us contain, we lament to say, additional instances of the rupture of the treaty entered into by the belligerents at the suggestion of our Government. The slaughter of prisoners on both sides has recommenced.—Twelve monks were slaughtered by the Liberals.

"The Marquis de la Torre, sent from Navarre, to place himself at the head of the insurrection, has been, it is said, *taken* and *shot* on the 7th instant, in the environs of Mollo!"

A decree for the suppression of the Jesuits, giving them an annuity of 25 cents a day for the priests and monks, and 15 cents for the lay brethren, appeared in the Madrid Gazette of July 9th.

It is still reported that a battle of serious importance, in which both sides claimed the victory, was fought between the troops of the Queen and Don Carlos to the neighborhood of Victoria. The *Messenger* says that it was fought at Mondragon on the 8th, the hostile armies being 14,000 men under Cordeva. The death of Valdez and the desertion of Saarsfield continue to be reported.

Forty-one of the political prisoners were brought before the Court of Peers on Friday, but sixteen of them resisted every effort to force them to appear.

None of the twenty-eight prisoners who escaped have been retaken.

HOLAND.

London, July 16—Dutch papers received last night confirm all that has been related several day ago of the Amsterdam riots. The populace burned down a building in which the seized goods had been temporarily deposited, in the most public part of the city, in the face of the armed force, and without any serious opposition from it.

There was an attack upon the life of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, at the review of the camp at Reyen, which the King was present at.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE SIGNS,—GEN. HARRISON.

In pursuance of the advice of Major Noah—the opposition have been for some months scouring the country, and like the Cynic of old, searching with a lantern at noonday, for '*one honest man*.' They first seized on Judge White, but his recent recreancy was but slender evidence that he was the 'honest man' for whom they professed to be in search. They began by preaching up a crusade against 'party.' They were 'no party' men. The 'old party' lines, they said, had been obliterated. They were *not* federalists—nor their opponents, republicans.' The old questions, out of whom such distinctions grew, they said, had been settled. It was a *millenium*, an 'era of good feeling,' and in selecting a candidate for President, they were to adopt one without reference to the old party distinctions of federalist and republican.

Is it not a little singular, that these 'no party' men, in all their peregrinations, should happen never to stumble on any candidate who is not a Federalist of the old school—of the sedition law and black cockade' denomination? They first brought forward *Daniel Webster*, whose federalism, we believe, is not denied. Mr. Webster has been the leader of that faction, since he first entered public life. None of its sentiments—none of its arbitrary measures—none of its revolting pretensions—none of its excesses, have failed to receive his hearty approbation. The Hartford Convention has long numbered him among its ablest defenders.

But who is Gen. Harrison—the candidate just ushered, with unusual pomp and ceremony into the field? who is Gen. Harrison—as a politician, we mean; to what school does he belong?

Is this the Gen. Harrison, who was a member of the U. S. Senate from Ohio in 1825—26, and whose political character was thus sketched by John Randolph, then member of the same body from Virginia?

"Now, sir, the only difference between the gentleman from Ohio and myself is this—and it is vital—that gentleman and myself differ fundamentally and totally, and did differ when we first took our seats in Congress—he as a Delegate from the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, I as a member of the other House from the State of Virginia; he was an open, zealous, frank supporter of the sedition law and black-cockade Administration; and I was as zealous, frank, and open an opponent of the black-cockade and sedition law Administration. We differ fundamentally and totally—we never can agree about measures or about men—let us agree to differ as gentleman ought to do, especially natives of the same State, who are antipodes to each other in politics. He, I acknowledge, just now, the ZENITH and I the NADIR; but unless there is something false in the philosophy of the schools, in the course of time even these will change their places."

To which Gen. Harrison replied, and acknowledged his support of the 'sedition law and black cockade administration of the elder Adams.'

"He has been pleased to say, that, in the administration of Mr. Adams, I was a Federalist, and he comes to that conclusion from the course pursued by me in the session of 1799—1800.

* * * *

"The gentleman had no means of knowing my political principles, unless he obtained them in private conversation. As I was upon terms of intimacy with the gentleman it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments favorable to the then administration.—I CERTAINLY FELT THEM, &c."

If this is the Gen. Harrison the federalists are holding up for the Presidency, we do not wonder at the selection. Nothing but a federalist of the straitest sect will do for them.

A GOOD MOVE. We are glad to see the editor of the Baltimore Republican display so much energy in pointing out and illustrating the cause of the excitement, violence, and outrage which have been manifested in different parts of the country within a few weaks.

The speeches of the Bank members of Congress it will be recollected, have been the most exciting character—but not more so than the acts of the partizans of that institution out of Congress. The course pursued by the Bank men at New York election, in shutting up their stores, and sending their clerks and porters to the polls to browbeat, and if possible, drive away the democratic voters—their attempt, upon the same occasion, to break into the arsenal, to obtain arms wherewith to sustain the cause of the Bank—were certainly calculated to encourage and sanction the mobocratic spirit which has shown itself of late, so much to the discredit of the country.

After referring to these and other facts of a similar nature, the Republican cites the following additional instances, and as it has described them in language which we can neither condense nor amend, we quote it at full length;

[Bost. Post]

"About this time, Messrs. Preston, Poindexter, McDuffie, and the editor of the United States Telegraph, all rank nullifiers, who about twelve months before he had been denounced by a general town meeting held at our Exchange, as traitors to their country, who were ploting a severance of the Union, paid a visit to Philadelphia, where they were received by the advocates of the Bank with open arms, and applauded in the most fulsome and extravagant strains, for their efforts in endeavoring to inflame the passions of the people, and to incite them to acts of outrage against the Government.

'On t' e 19th of April, the following notice appeared the Patriot of this city.

'*Baltimore Whigs.*—The members of the military association, to be called the "*Baltimore Whigs*," will meet at Scoti's long room on *Tuesday next*, the 22d inst. at 8 o'clock.—Any gentleman wishing to join said association, (which has no relation to factious measures, but aims at higher considerations, purely patriotic in their nature and tendency,) will attend or send their names for election.

"On the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Preston returned from Philadelphia, in the steamboat, on his way to Washington, and was escorted by a crowd of the Bank men to the Exchange, where he delivered a speech from the spot on which but about a year before, those who than heard and appluded him, had joined in denouncing him as a traitor. In that speech he was voilent in his abuse of the President and his friends, he applauded the patriotic state of South Carolina, calling her the glorious pillar of the Union, called upon his hearers to stand up for her, applauded in the highest terms the majority in the Senate, for their opposition to the President, and denounced the House of Representatives, which he called the trained, disciplined, "collared majority of the lower house.

"On the following day, which was Sunday, Messrs. Webster and Binney arrived in the steamboat, and each of them delivered a speech from the steps at Barnum's Hotel, to a crowd of the friends of the Bank, abounding with the most inflammatory language. Then it was that the former made use of celebrated expression, that "there is no Sunday in revolutionary times;" and the latter said that certain measures of the administration, of which he complained, "must be put down *peaceably if we can forcibly if we must*;" *and that if they could not be put down by peaceable means, a resort must be had to the sword.* Here the divine law was violated in a most outrageous manner, by a most shameful violation of the Subbath, and the apology given for it was that it was a time of revolution; and a direct invitation was given to commit violence and outrage against the government of the country, and that too, by men holding high official stations, and distinguished for their intellectual powers and cultivated minds.

"On the subsequent Tuesday morning, the meeting was held at Scoti's room, agreeably to the notice which appeared as above, for the purpose of forming what was termed a "Whig Military Association," The published notice contained a disclaimer of any intention to connect it with politics, but the disclaimer was a contradiction of the notice itself. The members of one party only were called upon to join it, and if it were intended to have no connection with politics the call was absurd. The most violent advocates of the Bank and condemners of the administration were the projectors and friends of the scheme. Some of them had been heard to say that the design of it was to march a body of men to Washington for the purpose, as it was termed, of "driving the President from his throne." After the meeting was organized, a violent political speech was delivered, in which the President and his friends were assailed in the most abusive manner, and the friends of the administraton were not only ordered to leave the room, but violent means were employed to hasten their departure. A scuffle ensued; some of the windows were broken, and serious consequences would probably have followed, had not the valorous Whigs abandoned the room through a back window, and the Mayor appeared to quell the riot.

"All these movements were calculated to produce excitement, and follow each other as they did in rapid succession, and kept up as they were without intermission, caused the public mind to be kept constantly upon the stretch.—Violations of the law; opposition to the government; the putting of it down by force and violence; the flashing of pistols and the drawing of dirks; revolution and bloodshed were used by the Bank men as familiarly and frequently as household words. The people were told that it was their duty to resist the government, and that they would be inexcusable if they remained quiet under its alleged oppression—that they must take the law into their own hands, and redress their alleged grievances in their own way, and the way pointed out was by means of violence and outrage. Is not this the fact?"

DAVY CROCKETT.

This worthy White man and coadjutor of the Bell caucus, is defeated in Tennessee, by a majority of 207 votes. It seems the people of Tennessee have resolved that they will not, even for the sake of making Judge White President, send a member to Congress to accompany Rice, the singer of negro songs, from city to city, to play buffoon in the pit, while his comrade *jumps* Jim Crow on the stage. Davy's constituents have determined that he shall not have the eight dollar per diem at their expense, and the character of being their Representative to boot, to give him the advantage over his strolling companion in their next tour. He will now be obliged "*to start fair and go ahead*," if he can, on his "*own hook*."—The Globe.

From all the grain growing portions of the country the crops are stated to be remarkable good. The corn crop, parlicularly, will greatly exceed that of any former year. In Virginia, it is admitted by the growers, that it will be double of what is usually made.

REMARKABLE CURE.—A young man in this village had a finger cut off by the blade of a hay-cutter a few days since. It was divided between the first and second joints. Dr. Dean was called in about fifteen minutes afterward; the severed portion had fallen among the hay, and was then pale and cold; it was taken up, washed in warm water, secured on the stump by sewing and bandages and is now entirely reunited. This fact should serve as a lesson in all similar cases, to "save the pieces."

Franklin Mercury.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—Ferrest, the tragedian, has writen a series of long and interesting letters from Florence, to the editors of the New York Evening Post The following is an eloquent passage from one of these epistles.—Speaking of Greenough, the Sculptor, the tragedian says.—

"He favored me with a sight of his yet unfinished model for the statue of Washington, which was ordered by Government, and is to be placed in the rotunda of the the capitol. He has represented the Father of his Country in a sitting posture, his left hand grasping the sword intrusted to him by the people for the achievement of their liberties, and his right hand pointing upward, as if to place reliance on the God of battles and the justice of his cause. With what different emotion did I regard this statue from those created by the marble honors paid to the Cæsars, the Catos, the Brutuses of the olden time. How my heart warmed with patriotic ardor, and my eyes, "albeit unused to the melting mood," almost filled with tears of pride, as I looked on that great sage and hero's reverend image. As an American, I felt allied to him—as an American I felt too, with an unwonted and impressive consciousness that diffused a warm and grateful flush upon my cheek, that I was co-heir to that sacred legacy of freedom, which he and his compatriots bequeathed to their country."

Caution to Nurses.—We are informed by Dr. McRuer, that a lady in this city came last week very near loosing her life by the carelessness of her nurse, who instead of giving her *cream of tarte*, as was the intention, administered a dose of *sugar of lead*. The life of the lady was saved by the use of the stomach pump.

Pen. Freem.

A Jew in a Quandary.—A Jew is obliged to marry the widow of his brother, or with her consent to purchase his release, which is called Chieliza; otherwise a divorce must ensue, if the man has married subsequent to his brother's death. An instance of this kind my informant assured me, occured in Jamaica not many years ago. A merchant in Kingston, whose brother in England had recently died, entered into matrimony without consulting his sister-in-law.—The widow no sooner heard of the marriage than she proceeded to Jamaica. One can easily conceive the pleasure her arrival must have afforded the new-married couple. The widow claimed her prior right to the hand of the bridegroom; and as young widows are persons not to be trifled with, she maintained her right with the most provoking obstinacy. The poor bridegroom saw no other prospect than the very disagreeable one of giving up her husband; and going back to her father. The bridegroom, however, only resisted the claim to bring the obdurate widow to reasonable terms; and, after a hard bargain for the blessing of getting rid of her for a wife, he purchased his release.

Dr. Madden's Letters from Jamaica.

Red Jacket.—Many years since, when the notorious Jemima Wilkeson compassed the country in the business of making proselytes to her doctrines, she invited some of the Senecas to the conference. Red Jacket attended, and listened patiently to the end of a long adress.—Most of it he probably understood, but instead of replying to the argument in detail, he laid the axe at the root of her authority.—Having risen very gravely and spoken a few words in Seneca, he observed his adversary to inquire what he was talking about.—"Ha!" he exclaimed with an arch look, "she inspired!—she Jesus Christ, and not know *Indian!*" The solidity of her pretensions was at once decided, in the minds of at least the heathen part of her audience.

Rustic Simplicity.—A young countryman, a short time since, was sent to this city to amuse himself, and see the lions. After wandering through the various parts of the city, and sufficiently satisfying his curiosity, he returned home to his father, to give an account of his adventures. "Well, John," said the old man, "what do you think of York?" John, stretching up his neck, and looking very wise, said—"Why, daddy, I think it will be a turnation nice place when it gets finished."—*Sun.*

A few days since we published the fact of a Mr. Henderson having committed suicide in Charlottesville, Va. It was stated that he had recently married a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and that no cause could be assigned for the rash act. It now appears that Henderson left home a few days before the fatal occurrence, for Richmond, with two thousand dollars, to purchase furniture. On his arrival there he was inveigled into the company of black legs, who soon cleared him out. He returned home dispirited, framed excuses to his wife about the furniture, (being ashamed to confess the truth,) and finally, smarting under his folly, again left home, wrote a letter to his wife confessing he had deceived her, and then shot himself.—The Globe.

Jeu d'esprit.—The double Marriage.—"Lord, Madam, how *wedded* you are to your own opinion," cried Capt. Woods to his charmer. "I'd advise you then." replied the witty fair one, "to commence an action of *Bigamy* against me." Woods promised to think of it.

A Fright.—The Baltimore Chronicle a few days since employed a new carrier on one of its routs, who, to avoid mistakes, made a cross with a piece of chalk on the residence of some of the subscribers. The occupants, not knowing the object of this strange mark on their dwellings, became alarmed with an apprehension that they had been chalked down for the operation of the then mob law, and some of them even *moved out* before they ascertained their error.

The Kentucky giant, Mr. Pritchard, is dead of dropsy. He was aged 45, and weighed 525 pounds.

Printed Votes for the Democratic Candidates to be had at this Office.

MARRIED.

In Livermore, Thursday morning last, Mr. E. H. W. Smith, of Augusta to Miss Sarah Haskell.

In Newport, John Benson, M. D. to Miss Ascha J. Martin.

DIED.

In Newry, on the 5th ult, Joseph Jackson, a Hero of the Revolution, aged 83. Among the brave he was the bravest. He began his military career at Lexington.—He was at Bunker Hill, at the battle of the White plains, and in all the engagements with the enemy of his country in those parts, during the war. The invincible defender of his country's rights both by sea and land. He captured several of the enemies ships, and carried them into a port in France.—After the war, he retired to Newry, to enjoy the peace his valor had won. He was a firm uncompromising friend to his country, always jealously supporting the cause of Democracy. COM.

In Hallowell, on Tuesday eveing last week, Mr. Josiah Buswell, aged about 62.

In Leeds, Mr. Benjamin Woodman, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 81.

STRAY HORSES.

JOHN LEE, of Oxford, has this day committed to my care, one red Mare and one gray Colt;—the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. BENJAMIN F. PERRY,
Oxford, Sept. 2, 1835.] Poundkeeper of Oxford.

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, immediately, as an Apprentice to the TAILORING BUSINESS, a Boy from 14 to 16 years of age, of good steady habits, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire of JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.
Norway-Village, Sept. 1, 1835. tf3

Pelts! Pelts!! Pelts!!!

CASH and the highest prices will be paid for LAMBS PELTS, by HUBBARD & HOWE.
ALSO,—CORN and GRAIN wanted in exchange for Goods.
Norway Village, August 25, 1835.

Old Iron Wanted!!

TEN TONS of OLD POT IRON wanted for which the highest price will be paid, by
S. CROCKETT & Co.
Paris, Aug 25, 1835.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE Fall Term of J. W. Hosea's ENGLISH SCHOOL will commence on the 24TH instant. Instruction will be given in ALL THE BRANCHES OF ENGLISH LITERATURE; and that attention will be paid to each, which its importance and the interest of the pupils may require. Parents from a distance, who place their children under his instruction, may be assured of the strictest attention being paid to their advancement in the studies, in which they may be engaged.
TUITION $2,50 and $3,00 a quarter.
Norway, August 6th, 1835. tf 52

JOEL C. VIRGIN,

PRACTITIONER AT LAW,
Bethel, Maine.
Reference, { PETER C. VIRGIN, Rumford. / STEPHEN CHASE, Fryeburg. / NICHOLAS EMERY, Portland.

WOOL WANTED,

BY the subscribers, 5000 lbs. WOOL, for which the highest Market price will be given.
Paris, Aug. 17.] A. ANDREWS & Co.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers have purchased the entire Stock in the Store recently occupied by Asa Thayer Jr., in Norway-Village, and have entered into Partnership under the firm of

HUBBARD *and* HOWE.

They have on hand and will contine to keep a large and extensive assortment of BROADCLOTHS, SATINETTS, CASSIMERES, CALICOES, LACES, RIBBONS, and FANCY ARTICLES of all descriptions, which they will sell as cheep as the cheapest. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.
DANIEL S. HUBBARD,
JEREMIAH HOWE.
Norway, Aug. 12, 1835. tf 1

3000 YDS. of *all* WOOL FLANNEL, wanted by
Aug. 17.] A. ANDREWS & Co.

FOR sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, &c. &c.
About 3000 yds. SHEETING just rec'd.
Also, an extensive assortment of FANCY ARTICES which they will exchange for *Cash* or *Produce* on reasonable terms.
ALFRED ANDREWS,
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.
For sale as above 60,000 good SHINGLES, cheap.
Paris, Aug. 17, 1835. 4w1

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to MRS. C. B. WATERHOUSE will confer a favor by settling their accounts immediately. Those remaining unsettled the first day of September will be left with an Attorney for collection.
Paris, July 25, 1835. tf 50

DR THAYER'S
GENUINE IMPROVED
Vegetable Family Pills,
For Sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
Paris, Aug. 11, 1831. 52

2000 LAMBS PELTS wanted, for which cash will be given.
Aug. 17.] A. ANDREWS & Co.

STEAM PACKET
BANGOR.

CAPT. SAMUEL H. HOWES.
BOSTON, PORTLAND, & BANGOR.
FARE from Boston to Portland, $2; from Portland to Bangor, $4; and found.
The elegant low pressure Steam Packet Bangor, Capt. Samuel H. Howes, will leave Boston every Saturday at 5 P. M. for Portland and Bangor; arrives at Portland Sunday morning; leaves Portland same morning at 6 o'clock for Bangor, touching at Owlshead, Belfast, Bucksport and Frankfort, and arrives at Bangor same evening.
Returning, will leave Bangor for Portland and Boston, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock; arrive at Portland same evening. Leaves Portland for Boston every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.
For Portland, will leave Boston every Thursday, 5 PM.
From Portland for Boston, will leave every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.
Freight will not be received on board after 4 P. M. on the days of sailing.
This splendid Steam Packet was built by Messrs. Brown & Bell, of New York, of the very best materials for strength, equal to any in the United States. She is almost 400 tons burthen, built expressly for a sea route.
Her engine was from the manufactory of J. P. Allaire of New York, and has proved to be equal to any in use in this country, by constant use the whole of last season and not requiring any repairs.
In the fitting up of this Packet no expenses have been spared to contribute to the comfort or safety of passengers. She is provided with two powerful forcing pumps and suction hose; also a Fire Engine to be kept on her deck, in case of Fire to operate on any part of the boat. Five large boats, a large number of India rubber and cork Matrasses, one of which will sustain four persons on the water.
She is rigged with fore and aft sails, in case of accident to the Engine, that can be managed as any other vessel.
Many improvements have been made during the winter, under the immediate inspection of Capt. Howes. She has been on the Salem railway and coppered. Her cabins have been lighted, several state rooms made on her main deck, and completely and thoroughly over hauled.
All Goods, Money, Valuables, or Baggage, at the risk of the owners of the same.
☞ Travellers may depend on the above arrangements being made until further notice.
For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MUDGE,
Corner of Middle & Union Streets.
Portland, May 11, 1835. tf 40

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness and despatch at this *OFFICE*.

The First Saw Mill.—The old practice of making boards was to split up the logs with wedges! and inconvenient as the practice was, it was no easy thing to persuade the world that it could be done in any other way. Saw mills were first used in Europe in the 15th century; but so lately as 1555 an English Ambassador, having seen a saw mill in France, thought it a novelty which deserved a particular description. It is amusing to see how the aversion to labor saving machinery has always agitated England. The first saw mill was established by a Dutchman, in 1663, but the public outcry against the new fangled machine was so voilent, that the proprietor was forced to decamp with more expedition than ever did a Dutchman before.—The evil was thus kept out of England for several years, or rather generations; but in 1728, an unlucky timber merchant, hoping that after so long a time the public would be less watchful to its own interests, made a rash attempt to construct another mill. The guardians of the public welfare, however were on the alert and a conscientious mob at once collected and pulled the mill to pieces. Such patriotic spirit could not always last, and though we have nowhere seen the fact distinctly stated, there is reason to believe that saw mills are used in England.

Shoe Making at Lynn.—This town has been famous in New England for this trade from a period anterior to the American Revolution. The ladies' shoes, particularly with old fashioned high heels, and which our grandams used to sport at the soirees of Gen. Washington, could then nowhere else be obtained but from Lynn. The trade has been constantly advancing and extended from the small confined shops, then occupied by single families, carrying on business upon their own individual account, to the commencement of the present century, when large factories were built for that purpose. In 1810 one million of shoes, it is estimated were made here valued at $800,000—about $50,000 of this sum was paid for the labor of females. In 1832 the manufacture had increased to one million seven hundred thousand pair—giving employment to 3500 persons amounting to one million of dollars. Of late years millions of the low fancy shoes have been made there for exportation to South America. One eighth of the shoes is made from goat skin morocco—three eights from various stuffs.—The cloth shoes consume about 100,000 yards. The sole leather consumed is about 700,000 lbs. The cotton for lining 800,000 yards—The galloon for binding, 1,200,000 yards—sewing thread 1000 lbs. silk and 5,500 lbs. flax and cotton. We glean the above from the Newburyport Herald.

Practical Amalgamation almost. A report was current at Salem on Monday morning last that a white man had been married the preceding evening to a black woman. The Salem Landmard states that the report was not correct although there was some foundation for the rumor. The case was as follows: A respectable clergyman was called upon on Sabbath evening by three persons, a white man apparently about twenty years of age, and a black man and woman, and was requested to join a couple in wedlock. The black man handed the certificate to the clergyman, which appearing to be in due form, the preliminary steps were taken to perform the marriage ceremony; but when the happy pair were directed to join hands, the officiating clergyman was thunder-struck to see the white man, who had hitherto appeared to be but a spectator of the scene, eagerly grasp the hand of the sable Desdemona, for the purpose of being wedded to this decendant of the land of Dido. The clergyman of course stayed further proceedings, and positively refused to be an agent in forming such an unnatural union. The ardent youth and his beloved darky urged and entreated, but their tears and entreaties were of no avail, and the disconsolate lovers departed to seek some one less fastidious, to make them man & wife. During the scene, the weather being very warm, the spectators all kept to windward. [Com. Gaz.

THE QUAKER AND THE BROKER. An honest gentleman, of the drab coat and brond beaver, went a day or two since, into a Broker's Office in Wall street, to get a Bank note exchanged.

The dealer in money, glancing his eye over the note, exclaimed,—'This is a counterfeit, sir.'

'Verily,' replied the Quaker, 'I am of thy opinion, for I took it of thee yesterday.'

The note was exchanged without more words.

Riches, without charity, are worth nothing. They are a blessing only to him who makes them a blessing to others.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the nineteenth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the real estate of CHARLES BENJAMIN, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of four hundred, three dollars and fifteen cents, (if so much there be) including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, if necessary; for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of Administration and incidental charges. Said estate consists of about twelve or fifteen acres of intervale land, with a convenient dwelling house, stable, cabinet-maker's shop, &c. standing thereon, situated in said Livermore on the west side of Androscoggin River near Hillman's ferry in said town. Also pew numbered eleven in the Universalists Meeting-House in said town on the west side of said river.—The widow's dower has been set out by metes and bounds, by commissioners appointed for that purpose and will be shewn at the time of sale.—Terms, cash on delivery of the deed, or undoubted security payable in thirty days. For further particulars, inquire of

REUEL WASHBURN, Adm'r.

Livermore, August 20, 1835. 3w2

To REUEL WASHBURN, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.

THE subscribers respectfully represent that they are Members and Stock holders of the 'Oxford Bridge Corporation," which was established by an Act of the Legislature in February, A D. 1834, with authority to erect a Bridge across the Androscoggin River, at a place called Pine Island, in the town of Jay in said county. That agreeably to the provisions of said Act, the first meeting of said Corporation was notified and held at Winslow's Tavern in Jay, aforesaid, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1835; and said corporation was duly organized by the choice of Officers and the adoption of a system of By-Laws for the management of their concerns; and by those By Laws it was provided that the first meeting of the Stock holders should be held in the month of May or June then next, and be notified in the manner therein specified, by a proprietors committee to be chosen at the meeting first held as aforesaid. That said committee was chosen for that purpose with authority to obtain subscriptions of Stock, a plan of the Bridge, and an estimate of the expenses. But said committee have *unreasonably neglected* to notify said meeting, as required by the By-Laws aforesaid.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully request you to issue your warrant, agreeably to the provisions of the Statute, in such case made and provided, directed to some one of us, requiring him to notify a meeting of said Corporation, to be held at Winslow's Tavern in said Jay, on Monday the fifth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:—

First, To choose a Moderator to regulate said meeting.

Second, To choose a Clerk, and such other officers as may be deemed useful and necessary.

Third, To see what measures the corporation will take for the building and completion of said Bridge, within a reasonable time, together with a toll house attached thereto; and to do and transact any other business that may be deemed expedient, not inconsistent with the provisions of said Act of Incorporation and system of By-Laws adopted as aforesaid

JAMES STARR,
EZEKIEL RICHARDSON,
FRANCIS LAWRENCE.

Jay, August 24, 1835.

To JAMES STARR, Esq. one of the persons making the foregoing application.

OXFORD, ss:

YOU are hereby required in the name of the State of Maine, to notify a meeting of the members and stock holders of said Corporation, to be held at the time and place and for the purposes mentioned in said application, by causing attested copies of said application and this warrant to be published in the Eastern Argus, being the paper designated to print the laws of the State; also in some public newspaper published in said county of Oxford, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least fourteen days before the time of said meeting

Given under my Hand and Seal, this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

REUEL WASHBURN, Justice of the Peace.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original application and warrant thereon

Jay Aug. 25, 1835] Attest.—JAMES STARR.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

CYRUS H. COOLIDGE, Administrator of the estate of JEREMIAH STEVENS, late of Canton, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, & shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JOHN HEARSEY, Administrator of the estate of WILLARD MASON, late of Turner, in said county deceased, having presented, his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton, in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JOHN HEARSEY, Administrator of the estate of LUTHER BRETT, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said County, on the third Tuesday of September next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, & shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

THOMAS J. HOWARD, Administrator of the estate of MARTIN BRADFORD late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the seventeenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G COLE, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN S. STONE,

late of Jay, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ANNAURILL R. STONE.

Jay, August 25, 1835. 3 3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executer of the last will and testament of

AMERICA HAMLIN, Jr.

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

OLIVER STONE,

Waterford, August 25, 1835.

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the enclosure of Nathaniel Evleth, of New-Gloucester, about the middle of June last, a brown Mare about ten years old, with a seam in one of her hind feet. Any person who will return said mare to said Evleth, or to Nehemiah Ryerson, of Jay, or give information to either where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded *6w49

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN H. FRYE,

late of Fryeburg, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BENJAMIN FIFIELD.

Fryeburg, August 25, 1835. *3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator, de bonis non, with the Will annexed of

SAMUEL M. KEEP,

late of Jay, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

FRANCIS KEEP.

Jay, August 25, 1835

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

DANIEL G. TAYLOR,

late of Roxbury, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

RUFUS K BUNKER.

Roxbury, August 25, 1835.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, now in Session at Paris in and for said county.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of said county represent, that a public highway is much needed from Andover Corner to the settlement on the Magaloway river. They therefore pray that a route may be viewed and located from said Corner as the road is now traveled to a large rock in the road near the house of William Gregg Jr. in said Andover, thence in a northerly direction to the line of Andover North Surplus near or on the lot now occupied by Asa Pratt, thence through said surplus, by the Notch, so called, to Township Letter C. passing by the North side of C. pond under the bluff and through a part of C. Surplus, till it intersects the Magaloway road, so called, about four miles southerly of the bridge across the Androscoggin on said road, agreeably to the annexed plan. And believing that one central road will answer all the purposes of the public in that direction; they therefore pray that any road or part of a road rendered superfluous by the location of the above described route, may be discontinued: and your petitioners further pray, that a sum of money may be assessed upon the before named unincorporated tracts through which the before named route passes, as may be deemed sufficient to make the before named road.

SAMUEL LOMBARD, & 15 others.

No 5, 2d Range, Sept. 8, 1834.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at *Paris*, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the Post Office in Andover, on Tuesday the twentieth day of October next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Andover, and on the county Attorney of the county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Andover, and in each of the unincorporated townships or tracts through which said route passes, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, and Oxford Democrat, printed at *Paris*, the first of said publications and each of the other notices, to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be gratned.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon,

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Advertisement.

COMMITTED to the subscriber, Pound Keeper of Paris, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1835, by Robert Pike of said Paris, a dark bay Mare, with two white feet, lame in one fore foot, star in the forehead & black mane tail,—also a stone grey Colt, supposed to be one year old, with two white feet, star in the forehead, and dark mane and tail, found in his enclosure doing damage For which trouble the said Pike charges $2 50.

HENRY DAVIS, Pound-keeper of Paris.

Paris, Aug. 28, 1835. 3

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Vendue on the premises, on the 12th day of Sept next, at 2 o'clock P. M. all the right, title, & interest which CYRUS ANDREWS has in and to a Lot or parcel of land situated in Paris, in said County, with the buildings thereon, the same on which the said Andrews now lives and occupies, containing fifty acres be the same more or less, the same having been attached on the original writ in this suit. SIMEON CUMMINGS, Dep. Sh'ff

Paris, August 11, 1835. 3w52

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

FLIPHALET DUNN,

late of Andover North Surplus, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

SAMUEL POOR.

Andover, June 23, 1835. 3w1

Advertisement.

THIS day committed to me, the subscriber, Pound Keeper of the town of Buckfield, by Sydenham Bridgham of said Buckfield, a Stray Horse, taken in the enclosure of said Bridgham,—said horse is of a grey color, white mane and tail. The owner is hereby requested to pay what is legally and justly demanded and take the same away. SYDNEY SPOLDING

Aug. 14, 1835. *3w2

Stray Colt.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 15th inst. a sucking mare colt of dark red color with a star in her forehead, and a small white stripe in her face The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away

ORISON RIPLEY.

Paris, August 21, 1835. 3w2

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing two notes of hand given by Elias M. Carter, and Jediah T Kimball to James C. Bean, dated Bethel, August 20, 1835, one for one hundred dollars payable in 60 days from date with interest, —the other for two hundred and fifty-five dollars payable in one year from date with interest. Also, one other note given by Orange C. Frost, and John A. Hibburd to said Bean, dated Rumford, August 19th, 1835, for two hundred and fifty dollars, payable on demand after 60 days from date with interest; as the signers of said notes received no consideration therefor.

ELIAS M. CARTER,
JEDIAH T. KIMBALL,
ORANGE C. FROST,
JOHN A HIBBURD.

Aug 31, 1835.

CAUTION.

WE, the subscribers, hereby forbid all persons purchasing the following Notes of Hand given by us to *JAMES C. BEAN*, sometimes known by the name of *CROCKER BEAN*,—one Note given for the sum of five hundred dollars, payable on demand with interest,—one Note for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, payable in sixty or ninety days with interest,—one for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars payable on demand with interest,—one for the sum of one hundred & twenty-five dollars payable on demand with interest—Dated Rumford, August 19, 1835, and witnessed by Hezekiah Hutchins, Jr.; as we are determined never to pay said notes, for the same are without any consideration, they having been obtained from us by the said Bean, by the practice of gross fraud and imposition.

ELIPHAZ C. BEAN,
PORTER KIMBALL,
TIMOTHY AYER,
JOHN ESTES,
JAMES C. THOMPSON.

August 20, 1835. * 3w3

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,::::Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described land, situated in the Town of Greenwood, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year 1834, in the sums following, viz: In the Moshers and Haskell's Grant, so called, in the south part of the town.

Owner's Names supposed.	No. of Lots.	No. of Range.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Del'q Highway Tax for 1833.	Total
				$			
Formerly to J. Haskell, East end,	3		50	35	,91		,91
Amos Town, North end	3		50	38	,98		,98
do do	4		25	28	,72		,72
In the South part of the town, Philips Academy Grant, so called.							
Unk formerly J. Merrill	12	2	23	26	,67		,67
John Dacey, South part	5	9	50	70	1,82		1,82
Unknown,	1	3	100	12	,31		,31
do formerly to Stephen Sanborn,	5	2	80	60	1,56		1,56
In the North part of the Town, called Raymond's Grant.							
Unk. formerly Cobb,	9	2	100	12	,31	,62	,93
do	2	3	100	25	,65		,65
do	6	5	100	56	,13	,16	,29
Amos Town,	2	6	100	25	,65		,65
do	3	9	100	25	,65		,65
Unknown,	9	1	100	15	,39	,29	,86
do for'ly M'Lellen Elder,	8	4	100	30	,78		,78
do do to Riggs,	11	5	50	12	,31		,32
do	1	8	100	10	,26		,76
do	6	9	100	10	,26		,26
do	6	9	100	10	,26		,26
Amos Town,	1	7	100	22	,57		,57
Unk. form'y S. Purington,	11	1	100	20	,52		,52
Unknown,	2	5	100	25	,65	1,31	1,96
do	2	1	100	15	,39		,39
do	5	6	100	10	,26		,26

Unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the 10th day of November next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, so much of said land as shall be necessary to pay the same will be sold at Public Vendue at the Tavern of William Noyes, Esq. in said Greenwood.

JOSEPH STEVENS, Collector of Greenwood.

Greenwood, July 27, 1835. 3w 51 *

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,::::::Weld.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors, and owners of land in the town of Weld, Co. of Oxford, that the following lots of land in said town, are taxed for the year 1833, for State, County and Town Taxes, in bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect, as follows, viz:

	No. of Range.	No. of No.	Lots.	Acres.	Value.	Taxes. $	c
Thos. Russell,	9		18	196	11	19	
do	8		16	160	40	65	cr. 25c
Eastman lot, north part,	9		13	40	40	65	
John Bowly,	1		9	100	50	81	
J. Robertson,	3	4	10	125	50	81	
Heirs of Samuel Rowson,	2	10, 11, 12,		425	325	5	50

And unless said taxes, and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Saturday the 14th day of November next, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the store of James Brown, in said Weld, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, so much of said lands as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes and charges.

MARMADUKE MASTERMAN.
Collector of Weld for 1833.

State of Maine.

LAND OFFICE,
Bangor, June 30, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all demands due the State for Timber and Timber Lands, which remain unpaid the first day of September next, will be put in suit. From and after that date, all demands will be collected as soon as due. The interest on all other demands will also be exacted.

JOHN HODGDON, *Land Agent.*

**All the papers in Washington, Hancock, Waldo, Penobscot, and Somerset, the Age and Kennebec Journal, the Eastern Argus, the Oxford Democrat, and the Saco Democrat, will please publish this notice once a week till the first day of September next. 48

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

THE subscriber respectfully represents, that the county road leading from the southerly line of Township No. four in said county, through Township Letter G. and C. surplus and Andover North Surplus to the town of Andover, all in said county, is greatly in want of repair, and inconvenient and unsafe for travellers:

He therefore prays, that after due notice, a Tax may be assessed upon said Townships Letter C. and G. surplus and Andover North surplus, for the repair of said road, and that this Court would appoint an agent or committee to receive and expend the same in making the necessary and proper repairs on said road within said Townships GEORGE F. RICHARDSON, by

JOSEPH G. COLE, his Att'y.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice of the same by causing a copy of said petition and of this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, published at Portland, and the Oxford Democrat, published at said Paris, the last publication in each of said newspapers, to be at least thirty days before the meeting of said Commissioners, which will be at Paris in and for said county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer thereof, should not be granted.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers have purchased the entire Stock in the Store recently occupied by Thomas Crocker, Esq. on Paris-Hill, and have entered into Partnership under the firm of

S. CROCKETT & CO.

They have on hand and will continue to keep a full and extensive assortment of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS, which they will sell on as good Terms as can be purchased in this or any other place in the vicinity.

They will be happy to wait with promptitude and facility on all those who may favor them with a call.

SEWALL CROCKETT,
GODFREY G. WATERHOUSE.

Paris, April 27, 1835 tf is 37

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection, are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents, a safe and admirable remedy for Rheumatism, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

☞*DR JEBB'S*

Rheumatic Liniment

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in 24 hours—even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Chilblains, &c.

This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.

An Agent recently writes—"Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment. I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our Physicians very highly."

Price 50 cents a bottle.

The Painful and Debilitating Complaint of

The Piles

receives immediate relief—and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured by the administration of

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

HIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient,—viz: Pain in the Loins—Headache—Loss of appetite—Indigestion—and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance—"It is but justice to you to inform you, that I have used your "Dumfries' Remedy for the Piles" for some time past, and have found them eminently successful."

The Remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary. Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

**None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, & WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 5 [No. 3.] eSpoy

JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MONSON, (ME.)

In the vicinity of Moosehead Lake.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, at their session to be holden at Paris, within and for said county, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of Townships Letter B. and C. and C. surplus, and Andover North Surplus, being unincorporated places, beg leave to represent, that the road leading from Andover to Errol, N. H. through said Townships needs repairing, that there are settled on said Townships forty two families, and there are in the Magalloway River settlement, twenty three families, all of which have no other highway, and that the public travel on said road is rapidly increasing: We therefore request your Honors to assess a sufficient tax on said road from the North line of Andover to the line between the States of Maine and New Hampshire, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

THOMAS BRAGG, and 24 others

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same, by causing a copy of said petition and of this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, published at Portland, and the Oxford Democrat, published at said Paris, the last publication in each of said newspapers, to be at least thirty days before the meeting of said Commissioners, which will be at Paris, in and for said county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested, may then and there appear, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer thereof, should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

DR. GRIFFITH'S

Vegetable Balsamic Gum or Plaster,

FOR the Rheumatism, Pains, lameness and weakness in the side, breast and back, and for Corns on the feet. Likewise a superior application for all kinds of fresh wounds, old sores, burns, &c. For sale by

S. CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris, July 27, 1835.

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness and despatch at this

OFFICE